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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE Washington-No. 1,322 Fet. London-No. 26 Belfordest, Strand. Paris-No. 9 Rue Seribe.

New-Dork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORE:GN.-Details are given of the attempted assassination of Judge Lawson, in Dublin Saturday evening; the would-be assessin is a returned convict named Patrick Delaney. === The Dublin police are said to have received important information relative to the Phonix Park murders, ==== It is expected that the Spanish Cortes will assemble on November 25. === Explosive material has been discovered by the police in a house in Little Pesth. ____ It is supposed that the crew of a fishing-boat belonging to Southampton, Ont., have been drowned. === A Spanish princess has been born.

Domestic.-Edward Holrayde, an aged miser living near Cincinnati, was tortured and robbed by burglars. - The First Church of Charlestown Mass., yesterday celebrated its 250th anniversary. By an accident to a train near Cuba, N. Y., the engineer was killed and the fireman badly injured. - The junk warehouse of Broderick Brothers, Baltimore, was damaged by fire yesterday. == The Major Opera House and other buildings at Frankfort, Ky. were burned. === The Massachusetts Railway Commissioners have rendered an important decision against discrimination in rates === The cotton steamer John M. Chambers was sunk below Plaquemine, La., yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A quarrel between confidence men, in City Hall Park yesterday, resulted in the shooting of one of them === The Rev. H. Van Dyke, jr., preached his introductory sermon in the Brick Presbyterian Church at Fifth-ave. and Thirty-seventh-st.; Charles H. Spurgeon, son of the English elergyman, spoke in Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Scudder addressed his congregation for the last time. - Louis Oisen shot his wife in the Vander-

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, lower temperatures and chances of ram. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 58°; lowest, 48° average, 53°.

If the man who is supposed to have intended to shoot Justice Lawson, in Dublin, had wanted to be thwarted in his attempt he could hardly have acted more wisely. He jostled up against the special policeman who had his eye on the Justice, and remarked that "It's all right," If he had only hiccoughed as he spoke there would be strong presumptive evidence that he was merely a drunken ruffian, and not a wouldbe assassin.

The overflow of the Mississippi, which caused so much devastation last summer in Louisiana, apparently was not an unmixed evil. The sugar and cotton crops planted immediately after the waters receded now promise a greater yield than has been known for years With aid from the Government while the flood was at its height, and remarkable crops after it has disappeared, those inhabitants of the low lands who have escaped malaria probably look upon the overflow as a blessing in

disguise. One of the shooting aftrays that marred the peace of Sunday proves that there is not always honor among thieves, and another preaches a strong temperance sermon. Three confidence men squabbled over the speils of their games, and when the scamp from Boston was reviled as a "Bean-eater," he laid his companion low with a pistol ball in the thigh. In the other ease a patient wife tried to take a revolver from an intoxicated husband, and received a bullet in her shoulder. It would be interesting | jority. to know whether tender-hearted but strict moralists will consider the man's drunkenness an aggravation or palliation of his offence.

The investments of the Administration in State politics in the South seem to be as disappointing as in the North. It was hoped by some politicians at Washington that any losses in Northern Congressional districts would be offset by gains south of Mason and Dixon's line. So, little stress was laid on principle, and much on patronage and money. But in North Carolina, for instance, where it was beheved that the Administration would obtain eight Representatives, it appears that it secared only two. A fine crop of contested election cases, however, will be ready for the next Congress to pass upon. As Administration and Anti-Bourbon candidates are chiefly interested, regular Democrats and Republicans will be able to look on and vote without any pangs of preference.

The "Forty-niners" and the other pioneers who quickly followed them to the Pacific Coast are fast dropping away, so that they will soon be as rare as the veterans of the War of 1812. One of the last to go is Frederick MacCrellish. Editor of The Alta, of San Francisco, His interesting career is outlined in our San Francisco letter, which will be found elsewhere in this impression. MacCrellish encountered all the vicissitudes of a pioneer life, but his pluck and

ence. A friend who followed him to the grave in the same week was J. W. Simonton, whose death has already been widely noticed. According to our correspondent, Mr. Simonton was a victim of what Herbert Spencer has just pointed out as the besetting sin of all Americans-overwork.

The attempts to improve the quality of lawyers in this city for many years have been chiefly directed toward making admission to the bar from the law schools of Columbia College and the University of the City of New-York as unpleasant as possible. In the rules laid down by the Court of Appeals, until recently, the distrimination was practically against the college student and in favor of the office boy who ran errands and picked up his legal education in that way. There was an unfairness about this which pleased those who had a prejudice against college students in general and the professors of law schools of this city in particular. The examinations which will begin this week under the direction of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York is a long step in the right direction. Hereafter, before anyone, poor or rich, can begin to study law in the schools or in the offices, he will have to make it plain that he has received a fairly good education. This is taking off a premium on ignorance.

The English Government still maintains silence as to its intentions toward Egypt; but it is possible that if no disturbances arose in the Mahometan world yesterday some declaration in regard to its policy may speedily be made. Mr. Gladstone has intimated that he will have something to say to-morrow. November 12, 1882, was the date set by a prophecy of Mahomet for the appearance of the Mehdi, or a Messiah for Islam. It is believed that the troubles in the Soudan are due entirely to the expected coming of this prophet, and until it is known just what the state of affairs is in that part of Africa, England's line of conduct especially, in regard to the withdrawai of her troops from Egypt, must remain undecided. If the man who leads the army in the desert fulfils the conditions of the prophecy, or represents a person who does, Mussulmans will hardly be willing to fight against him, and, unless opposed by Christian arms, he could march almost unopposed over the 900 miles that separate him from Cairo. There is reason to believe that the Unknown of the Soudan is a black man, and if he is he is a pretender, for the real Mehdi cannot be of that color, as he must be a descendant of Mahomet. In that case the Sultan, whose anxiety at the present time must border on anguish, and the Khedive, will not have to depend on English troops to keep the false prophet out of Egypt. England's course then would be more simple,

REDUCE THE TAXES.

It would not be safe for the Republicans to permit the next session of Congress to pass without important reductions in taxation and in expenditures. Wide differences of opinion exist, it is true, as to the kind of reduction that should be made. But there can be no question that the refusal of Congress to make any reduction in the taxes at the last session caused much public indignation, contributed largely to the deteat of many Congressmen and rendered many thousand Republicans more willing to rebuke Executive misconduct by defeating their party. When Congress was in session, THE TRIBUNE urged that it would not be safe for the majority to be thwarted on that subject. Most of the Republican members realized this. They tried to cut down the taxes to some extent, but were beaten by Democratic votes. A majority that has not resolution and cohesion enough to do its evident duty loses public confidence, even though nine-tenths of the opposing votes may have been cast by the other party. The business of the majority is to use the power intrusted to them. If they tail, they take the consequences.

Perhaps it will not be easier now to concentrate all the votes of the majority upon definite measures than it was last spring. But there is now a powerful incentive to action which did not then exist. Many Republicans then seemed to be drunk with power and patronage and recent victory. They acted as if they could not conceive it possible that the party should be beaten. Now their eyes are opened. A Demoeratic House will follow them. If they neglect to reduce taxation, they will leave a most powerful weapon for the Democrats to seize and use. Any Republican who wants to see the party ever succeed again must now be strongly impelled to set aside his private preferences and individual judgments, to remember that the hangers-on of the party who are found at Washington are not the people of the United States, and to unite if possible with other Republicans in such a change of taxation as will satisfy the public desire.

It would be most desirable if the Republican party could agree within itself upon a policy to e pursued in this matter at the coming session. The Democrats will obstruct and make mischief it they can. But there is much less harmony among them than among the Republicans. Nearly all the Republican members did agree at the last session upon some measures, and they will have to aid them in determining upon a policy this winter, the expressed wishes of the people, the report of the Tariff Commission, and the pressure of the political emergency. Failure to carry an effective measure of reduction would now be so plainly disastrous to the party, and calculated to promote Democratic success, that a sincere Republican can with difficulty be induced to incur that risk by stubborn refusal to act with the ma-

It is to be hoped, in the interest of protection to home industry, that the Tariff Commission will present some measure of substantial improvement. The tariff unquestionably needs modification. Not only should it be made less complicated and vexatious. It would protect industry a great deal better if in some of its features it should be materially reduced. An intelligent commission ought to be able to point out these features and to propose the measure of reduction which can then be made with benefit to industry. But the Republicans cannot take stronger ground with the people than in defending and maintaining the principle that the tariff should be so adjusted as to promote home industry. There is no popular movement toward an abandonment of that system. What the people do want is a better adjustment of duties, so that the same end or a better may be reached with less friction, burden and vexation.

The greater part of the reduction of taxation will be in the internal revenue. Nearly all Republicans were agreed at the last session that the minor taxes should be abolished. The question of difficulty will be as to the removal of the whole or part of the taxes on whiskey, beer, and tobacco. On that point, a readiness to make some sacrifice of individual judgments and preferences for the common good will be necessary. Members cannot afford to forget that they are representatives, not of special

in his day he enjoyed wealth and influ- people. They ought to seek earnestly for that course which a majority of the people desire and will approve. There has been too much attempt to govern by bosses, and too little regard for the popular will. It cannot be claimed that greater or less taxation of liquors and tobacco materially affects the consumption in this country. The people ought to have opportunity to raise the revenue for their government in the way that they prefer, and Congress will not harm the Republican party if it seeks faithfully to ascertain, not the will of liquor dealers only, but the will of the people.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

Of all the questions likely to come up during the ensuing session of Congress, bankruptcy is almost the only one still outside the sphere of party politics. Fair progress toward satisfactory legislation was made last session. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, after months of laborious correspondence and a careful consideration of the various drafts submitted to them, reported the equity scheme, which in lieu of formulating a new code of procedure engrafts the administration of bankruptcy upon the equitable jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. The Judiciary Committee of the House reported the Lowell draft. Two proposed systems, therefore, representing the official and the unofficial methods, are before Congress. Nor is it to be regretted that each side of so important a question should receive the amplest consideration.

The point at issue-whether the court or the creditor shall control the liquidation of the estate—is as old as the history of bankruptcy legislation. Precisely the same question divides public opinion in England. The British Parliament has discussed fifteen different bills without coming to a decision. Bankruptcy, there as here, has always been a sore subject. Liquidation cannot occur without great loss to the assets of an estate. Of this loss some one must take the responsibility and bear the odium. If it is the creditor, he loses all interest in the matter after one or two meetings, and votes his powers away to some professional trustee, while under an official system the receiver, if paid by fees, eats up the estate with useless diligence, or, if paid by salary, leaves everything to take its chance with the natural apathy of one who receives no increased pay for increased activity. Last session closed without giving the com-

mittee of the Senate any opportunity of stating

the reasons which induced them to report an official scheme. As the matter stands adjourned to an early day in December the debate will soon recommence. The subject being again ripe for discussion, the Chamber of Commerce has circulated a pamphlet by Mr. D. C. Robbins reviewing the history of bankruptcy legis lation in Great Britain, France and the United States. The writer claims that the failure of previous legislation on the subject is due to the too servile imitation of English precedents. The experience of the old country he quotes rather as a warning than an example. After warmly commending the French law, he says: Let us mark how severe the French law is as compared with our own; the immediate arrest of the debtor; his arceration until his innocence of mercantile irregu larity has been proved by a close examination of the ooks; the severe penalties even for extravegant rate of iving, or for gambing in stocks. It would be impos ble for us to inaugurate such a law in this country with out previously enlarging our jalls. But are we the better for our loose legislation I Are not the frauds and ommercial irregularities of some of our traders the disgrace of this country f I ask this Chamber, are there no men holding prominent mercantile positions in New York, who, under the French law, would have been sen o the seclusion of a prison cell ! I mention no names. allude to no one. Alas! such instances are so frequen that there is not a member of this Chamber who e not name some of them. I ask the Chamber to seri ously consider whether, by the lenience of our laws to insolvent debtors, we have not facilitated mercantile disonesty and given a national encouragement to crim A tribunal which sifts narrowly the conduct of every man who has failed is a powerful public instructor. Fe one who is detected and punished, a dozen tremble at his fate. The reports of cases in the press become a power ful element of public guidance and instruction. the thousand opportunities of speculation outside a man's legitimate business which lead him to take risks, own, we need more than any other nation the warning

onveyed by such a disciplinary system as this. As the former chairman of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce on bankruptcy. Mr. Robbins is entitled to speak on the sub ject with considerable weight. He admits, however, that his views have undergone an entire change; that, having been formerly an opponent of the official system, he is now its warm advocate. In support of this change of front he quotes the language of Samuel Morley. M. P., who has stated in Parliament and out of it that liquidation under the control of creditors is a farce. Another eminent authority quoted, Judge Lowell, points out the folly of leaving matters in the hands of creditors and the importance of a machinery which will act without being put in motion by them. In the Lowell bill the power is vested in the creditors and their trustee, and the action of the court is passive and consultative only. Either, therefore, Judge Lowell's views must have undergone considerable change, or else the draft which goes by his name represents the views of the Boston committee for whom it was drawn, rather than those of the eminent burist himself.

The draft reported by the Senate committee has one great argument in its favor-it is the simplest bankruptcy bill ever drawn. It lays down certain broad principles of administration and leaves the court to expound and administer the law. It enables the court, by its rules, to adapt the procedure to widely different conditions, and so affords the only means of escaping the difficulty unforeseen by the founders of the Constitution, who provided that we should have one uniform system for the whole country. Both the House and the Senate being committed to separate bills, 'the most likely course is that the matter will be referred to a conference committee. The chief point in dispere-the election of the trustee -admits of a solution. The latest suggestion is that contained in a bill introduced into the British Parliament last year, which provides that the creditors elect the committee of inspection, and the committee elect the trustee. Another plan is that adopted by the French law, under which the creditors nominate and the court appoints. Either proposal would form a basis for compromise.

FREE TRADE TO THE FRONT.

There are symptoms that the jubilant Democ racy will blossom out speedily as a free-trade party. They are so elated with their triumph. and so sure of having their own way with their large majority in Congress, that almost any blunder is probable. The inatural leaning of the party for thirty years or more has been for free trade. So far as their platforms have taken any position on the tariff, they have been against protection. They did not discover. till General Hancock began to toy with the question in 1880, how heavily loaded it was with disaster. After the catastrophe of that year, many of them became convinced that it might be wise for the party to dissemble its freetrade convictions for a while, until the people had been beguiled into trusting the party with power, when the mask could be thrown off.

view, and was converted from a roaring free trader to a fervid protectionist in a single day. He tried to induce the party to follow his example, but not with much success. It is entirely probable that the revolution of last week may have converted him back to a free trader again. Voorhees is very susceptible, and always permits his convictions to follow popular majorities.

All the Democratic statesmen who have expressed their tariff views since election have declared more or less directly for free trade. Sepator McDonald, of Indiana, says the "tariff must be reduced to the revenue standard, which is a very simple variation of the old Democratic cry of a "twiff for revenue only." Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, a prominent candidate for Speaker of the new Congress, delares himself in favor of "reducing the tariff to a revenue basis," which is a second simple variation of the old cry; and Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, follows with a third by demanding that the "rates of duty be adjusted to the revenue standard." . These are representative views of the party, and will command wide attention. Of course, no action can be taken at the coming session of the present Congress, but when the new Congress opens in 1883, with its large Democratio majority, it is not improbable that the first organized Democratic movement of the body will be a murderous raid upon the present protective system. This will be eminently characteristic of the Democracy. They can never restrain themselves from discounting the future. They will act now just as they would if they had already elected a President in 1884. The mask of conservatism and moderation will be thrown off and a proclamation of general impending destruction will be issued at once. This is well. No Republican will find fault with such a plan of action. It would give the whole Republican party genuine pleasure to see the new Congress organized with a rampant free-trade Speaker who should make up the committees in the interest of tariff for revenue only. After that there would be

no doubt about the leading issue in 1884. It is more than probable that a programme of this kind will be followed. With free trade upon their party banner in the next Presidential contest, the Democrats would at least be in a more honest position than they have been for many years. They would show the courage of their convictions, whatever might be thought of their discretion. It would make a great campaign for everybody, and especially for the Hon. Henry Watterson. The Courier-Journal would have to be doubled in size and a new kind of display type invented in order to give him adequate field for the atterance of his emotions. Let us trust that the free-trade ensign will be run up as soon as possible.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The banks have lost a large amount of money during the past week, according to their statement not less than \$3,203,400 specie and \$1,117,800 legal tenders. This statement is even less susceptible of explanation than the one of the 4th inst., showing a loss of only \$422,800 when the Treasury had gained in average balances over \$1,500,000. The average of Treasury balances last week was \$100,764,541 gold and \$1,430,538 currency, and the increase over the average for the previous week was only \$1,377,378 gold and \$200,469 currency. The increase in the Treasury for two weeks, however, accounts for a loss of only \$3,100,000 by the banks, whereas their reports show a loss of \$400,000 week before last and \$4,300,000 last week. Apparently at least \$1,600,000 must have gone to the interior otherwise than through the Treasury, and the returns must have been so contrived that the loss which had occurred prior to the 4th was in some mysterious way concealed until the 11th. The course of exchange at interior cities shows that there has been a large and increasing demand for money from this point, not especially from New-Orleans, where the rate has recently advanced, but at St. Louis and Chicago. The Treasury disbursements for bonds, however, reduced the balances \$691,272 on Saturday selow the week's average. It is a question whether the banks will gain

nearly as much money as is generally expected through the redemption of \$3,000,000 of bonds after Thursday. When the Treasury began to redeem those of the three and one-half per cents which had not been exchanged for three per cents, it was suggested that a larger proportion of these "leavings" would prove to be out of reach than of the three and one-half per cents called prior to the exchange. This turned out to be true. Prior to the issue of three per cents over half of the bonds covered by each call for three and one-half per cents had been usually presented for payment within the first week after opportunity had been offered to get principal and interest in full. But it is now over six weeks since prepayment of interest was offered on over \$28,000,000 of bonds covered by the 116th and 117th calls, and barely half of them has been presented for payment in all that time. As most of the three and one-half per cents held at or in close connection with monetary centres were exchanged for three per cents, the great proportion of three and onehalf per cents remaining must come from scattered holders throughout the country, not in connection, with the money market here, and therefore must appear for redemption very tardily. But another feature which was noticed last month is that an unusually large proportion of the called bonds redeemed here were for scattered holders in the interior, to whom the money received was immediately transmitted. There are indications already that a considerable part of the \$3,000,000 received here for bonds redeemed last week is to be transmitted in like manner to scattered

Secretary Folger, therefore, gave less relief to the money market here than he probably expected, by his order to anticipate interest on the 108th call. An event occurred last week which shows how much more economically and surely the surplus revenue might have been employed in a different way. A sale of \$10,000,000 of the four per cent bonds was made privately, according to report, by Mr. Vanderbilt, at a price 2 per cent below the market. But this operation brought no money into active use. Had the Treasury been constantly inviting offers to sell either class of bonds, these might have been taken with great advantage to the Government and to the money market. Attempting to get rid of his surplus by prepaying several months interest on called bonds, the Secretary has now committed himself to pay about \$27,000,000 of called bonds by January 10, and about \$42,000,000 by February 10. Yet the shrinking revenues and the heavy expenditures authorized by the last session of Congress may easily leave him without means to pay \$40,000,000 more of the outstanding bonds before July 1, except by depleting his reserve.

Railroad earnings show large gains at this time, but it is well to remember that the remarkable strinkage of business last fall is, in part, the real cause. In the tables published, October earnings are 15.7 per cent larger than those of the same roads in October, 1881, but the mileage operated is 11.6 per cent greater. About this time last year a great many roads, being no longer able to report increased earn a strong constitution carried him through, and interests or confined districts, but of the whole | Senator Voorhees had a severe attack of this | ings, suspended their reports, while others re-

ported a large decrease. A gain of about 4 per cent in earnings per mile, in comparison with earnings of last October on sixty-two roads, is not remarkable in view of the fact that last October only forty-eight roads were reported, and these showed a loss in earnings per mile of about 3 per cent. Although the season was late, the cotton receipts from September 1 to date are already larger than during the same part of last year, and the exports last week were 154,887 bales, against 104,204 for the corresponding week last year. Provisions have strengthened in price, as has corn, though sales for future delivery have been made at lower prices, and wheat does not recover much. Dry goods have been a little more active since the election, but the market has not been strong, and lower prices on some articles are expected. The speculation in petroleum was extraordinarily large, 25,000,000 barrels having been sold in one day, and the fluctuations in price have been violent.

The fortunate persons who were out to enjoy the sunshine yesterday will unite to pronounce it one of the most delightful days of all the year. We are led to hope, however, that it was not a fragment of Indian Summer, and that those mellow days are still to come. In ordinary years the fragrant air and violet haze of that season are not granted to us until late November, and in ticular year, which has lagged behind the calendar from early spring, it can hardly be possible that Indian Summer will be precipitated upon us while tender roses are yet blooming in bleak exposures. It is only after a genuine foretaste of winter that these belated summer days settle down upon us to break up the continuity of freezing weather; and it may be winter by the almanae when we enjoy them. September was in the air yesterday-or was it spring? Violets are opening in the meadows. There are apple blossoms in the orchards and a promise of strawberries in the gardens. And in the Park the snowy flowers of the neat little Spiraea Thunburgii are unfolding as trustfully as if it were early May.

The painful and dangerous accident to the venerable Charles Downing-to which THE TEIBUNE recently made delayed referencehas called forth expressions of sincere regret and affection from persons in many parts of the country who have something like a just appreciation of what all lovers of irnit owe our leading pomologist; who have learned to honor his unselfish devotion to an important specialty, and to love the man for his noble traits of character and his quiet, unpretentious manner of life. Always in feeble health, and often familiar with sorrow, he has attained the surprising age of eighty one years, with mental faculties still unimpaired. The far-reaching and beneficent results of his unremitted industry for the public good during this long lifetime cannot be measured; his great work on "The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America" only shows it in some degree, but that volume will stand as an enduring and most useful record of a career which all hope may still be continued to us-and which will be thankfully and inspiringly remembered long after even the at present more familiar names of many self-asserting men who in various ways have sough publicity (as he did not) have passed out of mind,

Mr. John Burroughs it appears has offended our English friends by hinting that the scenery of their little island is prefty rather than grand. They are not satisfied to retort that American scenery ! "unkempt" and "arid;" and that England has all the varied charm of sea and dale, abbey, castle and moor; but the The Pall Mall Gazette goes further and claums that it has all of American vastness too. An American colonel," we are gravely assured, " has decided that Snowden was wilder than anything east of the Rockies"; and the twenty-mile plain of Salisbury is auxiously compared to American prairies and propounced superior in vastness. The Englishman who does not find sublimity enough in Dartmoor to content him or the Thames sufficient to satisfy his needs as to a river, is evidently set down as imbecile or morally defective. The odd phase of the matter is that our solid English kinsmen see nothing funny in their own shortness of sight, " The world," says Andersen's old ben, " extends, my children, quite to the end of the next field. But do not roam abroad. Here in the barn-yard is all that you can desire."

PERSONAL.

On account of the manner in which she was stared at and "made a Jumbo of." the Empress of Austria will not go fox or stag-hunting in England or Ire-

Immediately after the recent election in Pennsylvania, Mr. Pattison, the successful candidate for Governer, hastened to visit his aged mother, in Alexandria, Va., to receive her congratulations.

Dr. W. H. Carpenter, who has spent much time in Iceland and Scandinavia, is now delivering in Baltimore a series of lectures on "Old Norse Litera-ture," embodying the results of his observations and researches.

Directly opposite to the memorial to Dr. Leonard Bacon in the Centre Church, New-Haven, the surviving relatives of Dr. N. W. Taylor have placed a similar tablet, with the following inscription:

NATHANIEL WILLIAM TAYLOR,

NATHANIEL WILLIAM TAYLOR,
1786-1858.
Pastor of this Church,
1812-1822.
Professor of Theology in Yale College.
A pastor, faithful to his Master and beloved by his people. As preacher of the everlasting Gospel, bold, fervent and successful. As student and teacher of Christian theology, preemment in his genera-

General George Macdonald, the "father" of the British Army, has recently entered his minty-ninth year, and is still hale and nearty. He was born only three years after Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, and was sent as an ensign in the expedi-Yorktown, and was sent as an ousign in the expection to Hanover in the year of Trafalgar. In 1812 he engaged in the war in the Spanish Peniasula; in 1814 he was in Canada, and at the stege of Piattsburg; and in 1815, a young man then of thirty-one, he was thrice wounded at Waterloo. Since then he has been Governor of Sierra Leone and of Dominica. But battle-wounds, malaria and yellow-fever have all inited to shatter his iron constitution, and his health is still sound and his faculties unimpaired.

The rate Dr. Albert von Donhoff, one of the most prominent physicians of Louisville, Ky., was born and educated in Berlin, and served with distanction as a surgeon in the Prussian Army. In 1814 he was compelled to leave his native land, for reasons never made public, and he spent nearly all the remainder of his life in Louisville, where he died last week. Four years age he was kicked by a horse, and severely injured. He soon apparently recovered, and thought himself entirely cured. Bu two years later internal injuries—effects of the kick-became manifest, and gave him trouble from time to time until about two mouths ago, when kick—become manifest, and gave him trouble from time to time until about two months ago, when blood-poisoning set in and finally resulted in his death. He was not only prominent in his profes-sion, but was noted for his benevolence, as he de-voted more than half his time to charitable work among the poor and in free hospitals.

Boston, Nov. 12.-The Duke of Newcastle ar rived here to-day on the Cunard steamer Cephalonia

GENERAL NOTES.

A cable dispatch of October 30 mentioned the burning to death of a passenger in an English Pullman car. The mails have just brought details of the acident. The victim was Dr. John F. Arthur, a young Scotch physician who had just returned from Ceylon where he had been in the Government medical service, The train left London for Aberdeen at 9:15 on Saturday The train left London for Aberdeen at 9:15 on Saturday ovening, October 28. There were three other passengers in the car, and one of them gave the alarm of the just before the train reached Hunslet, near Leeds, at 2:15 Sanday morning. The top of the car was found to have been destroyed, and other parts considerably damaged. The car was detached, and the rest of the train went on. The dead body of Dr.Arthur was then found in his berth. His clothing was completely burned, one of his legs was almost consumed, and his body was terribly diafigured. It is supposed that he was the viciliu of his own cavelossness, and started the fire by smoking labed. He was last seen alive at Leicester, where he purchased refreshments.

well as the date when and place where he intends to an t, the place where he means to keep it till using it, and the mode by which it will be transported to the spo where it will be given to the intending purchase given, a ticket will be given to the intending purchase, which will be returned by the seller to the Frefect winds twenty-five hours after delivery. Special authorization will be required to keep the dynamite in deposition of the dynamite the person using it must send to Frefect a report stating how, when, and where such as was made. The punishments for dischering these orders, neter a law passed in 1875, on which this deers is based, are from one month's to one year's imprisement, and from 100 frances to 10,000 frances fine.

Many people in this city and elsewhere will Many people to hear that Mr. Matt Morgan, whom Tomahasek first made known to fame, has or ganized in Clocinnati an Art Students' League, of which he is himself the principal and manager. His pro-pectus, which appears in antique typography and brilantly rubricated, announces that the Leacue has been formed for the purpose of giving genuine encor and instruction to students who wish to make the flue arte their profession. One of the most attractive for tures of the enterprise is a European scholarship of three of the enterprise is a European scholarship of \$1,200 to be awarded to the student who shall, at the end of two years, produce the best original peturs from a given subject. "Ladies in carnest" will be admitted to the competition on equal terms with men. Drawing on wood and lithography will be taught, and sindests who attain profesency will be guaranteed remanerative employment. Mr. Morgan offers a seductive programs, which it is to be hoped he will be able to carry out to the letter.

Official statistics of crime in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, recently published, show that crime and offences against the law are constantly increasing But so defective is the machinery of justice that there are comparatively few convictions. During the real 1881, there were only 611 persons accused before the courts, out of a population of 4,000,000, or one for every 6,733 of the population. It is still more noticeable, that of these, only seventy-two were women, and only sleves were below the age of sixteen. In not one case was perpetual imprisonment inflicted. Child-murder is stated to be exceedingly rare in Holland, but this is shown to be due to the fact that the law is exceptionally indugent in this matter, and the police correspondingly in different, so that the result of statistics on this head are wanting in sufficiency. Another reason is that public pinion does not visit immorality with any serious so verity, so that there is but little temptation to infantcide. But however it may be in the matter of morally, the place of Holland, so ha as legal crimes are concerned, is exceptionally enviable, even though the low figure of accusations and convictions for the entire respresents an increase instead of a diminution. Be statistics of crime are many times larger in the United

POLITICAL NEWS

Montgomery Blair's chromos did not win the votes he needed to elect him to Congress. His failure to receive any benefit from the Democratic upheaval is a triaing proof of his own unpopularity and of the fract

The only man elected to the next Congress on a distinctively Civil Service Reform platform is Theo lore Lyman, of the IXtu Massachusetts District. The result was achieved by the use of very little money, all of which was legalimately spent, and resembles in many capeds the choice of Frotessor Sociye to the same office

One of the most satisfactory victories achieved on Tuesday was the election of Neison to Congress over Kiedred in the Vin District of Minneson tempt to purchase an office by the lavish use of many man Kandred's canvass exhibited. His defeat by 7.000 majority is a long step in lavor of clean politics in his resota.

Neither the Democratic tidal wave nor the evoit in the party ranks was able to detach New-Hampsuire from the Republican column last Tuesday. The small majorities the State has given for years past makes this the more surprising. Mr. Hate's vote will full 3,000 below that given to the Republican Con-gressional cam diages, and this oan, there are, be taked as the limit of ex-Senator Wadleigh's influence in to

It seems to be taken for granted in Massachusetts tout Senator Boar's chances of reclection have seen greatly weakened by the political overlurn in the state last week. The Governor-elect will doubtless bring o bear all the influence of this executive office to accomplish the deceat of his most persistent and determined enemy. It would be a double triumpa for Harler to and numself scated in the Governor's chair and to see Mr. Hoar retired to private life.

Maryland has been afflicted for years with ome of the worst specimens of the Democratic boss erant. Their quarrels have brought the Democracy to that State to the verge of ruin. They have dictated nomina-tious, stuffed the registration lists and the ballot-boxe with impunity. But this year the indignation of the people would no longer brook these high-handed proceedings, and a ticket independent of the bosses was put in the field. If was elected by a large majority over the regular Democratic ticket.

The defeat of William E. English's effort to oulge into Congress from the Indianapolis district which now seems certain, will go far to mutgate the joy of the Democrats in Indiana. This result is a good illus tration also of what The Buffulo Courier says in the fol owing paragraph : "The faith in money as the great agent in American politics has, we imagine, been rusely shaken in the recent election. In many places were red men have been brought forward as candidates of their promise to spend liberally to help me ticket, poor men have been actually put in the field against libera and carried the day."

Some of those who examined the original manuscript of the Prohibitory amenament when it was before the lowa Legislature, assert that the words "ti be used" were not in it when it was adopted by the Sen ate. It is on account of the alleged omission of these words from the resolution as it passed the lower house words from the resolution as it passed the lower home, and in the publication thereof preceding the special ence from last June, that the law has been declared void There is a suspicton in some quarters that to see words were interpointed with the design of rendering the amendment null if it was adopted by the people.

On the evening of election day, when the returns clearly indicated the choice of Pattison as Governor of Pennsylvanis, State Senator Stewart, the candi date of the Independents, said: "Whatever disaster somes to the Republican party in this contest is charge able to the Staiwart element, with whom it was rule of ruin. With the Independents it was a firm determins tion to stand by their convictions and allow couse quences to take care of themselves. To have yielded at omprised would have placed enhanced power in the hands of the men who have abused the party organita tion and used it for self-sh purposes. We are done with tout sort of domination now. The result will teach these men some pointeal wisdom, which they saidly seeded. He added that the Independent organization would be maintained as a factor in future political contests.

PUBLIC OPINION.

HOW THE PEOPLE TOOK UP ARMS,

From The Easton Pres Press (Ind. Rep.)

Senator Mitchell told President Arthur early
last spring that it the Federal paironage continued to be
dispensed as Don Cameron was using it in Peansylvania, the people would not stand it. "They'llnot stand
it." asked Arthur, "what will they do? Will they take
up areas?" He knows by this time what taey will take
up. He cannot mistake that they know how to use the
ballot.

MR. WATTERSON BEAMS.

From The Louisville Courrier Journal, (Dem.)
have not the heart to enter upon 2 We have not the heart to enter upon 2 serious homily touching this wordering popular reaction. There are times for sermonizing and times for rejecting. The expublicans have a fit their own way for a great while, and they have risded rough—and, on occasions, they have rubbed it in their rough riders, and of those who took the greatest delight in pouring vitriol upon the raw, the occasion set delight in pouring vitriol upon the raw, the occasion their rough riders, and of those who took the greatest delight in pouring vitriol upon the raw, the occasion their rough riders, and of those white a statistic in the result—a completeness, as it were—while call for sky-rockets and roosters, bondires and huzza, and suggests a postponement of reflection. That, the responsibilities of the viteory will offing soon enough we may be suite. In the meantime, remembering what the towernor of south tarofina once observed to the Gerennor of south tarofina, let Demograte every where have their flang and love one another, and beam upon the worldand the rest of mankind.

worldand the rest of mankind.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

From The Solitmore American (Rep.)

In these days of the Wreck of the Kepublican party, when the Staiwart bosses have been overwhelmed, the spicusfid victory in Maine scens the brigater by contrast. The same elements of disorganization that exist in Maine existed in New-York and Penesylvania. Its difference in the result was due to the fact that Millenne appealed directly to the intelligence and particular of the people, while the Staiwart bosses merely contained from at the crank of the machine. The boss method toet New-York to the Democrata by a majority of healty 200,000; the Biaine method redeemed Maine, and sent a sould Republican delegation to Congress.

THE PARTY ALL RIGHT.

From The Cincannat Commercial (Rep.) of its
The Kepublican party, divested of the third-termers and cosses, its dead-beats and robbers, its machine politicians and ringsters (and it is getting rid of thom as its as time can move) will be found to possess vital resources, and to be moving in the right direction in general affairs.

before the train reached Huislet, near Leeds, at 2:15 Sunday morning. The top of the car was found to have been destroyed, and other parts considerably damaged. The car was detached, and the rest of the train wenton. The dead body of Dr.4. Athur was then found in his berth. His clothing was completely burned, one of his legs was almost consumed, and his body was terribly diafigured. It is supposed that he was the victim of his earned as example of the lack of sense in the Administration of the contract of the current his supposed to the North to a carrious example of the lack of sense in the Administration of the contract of the current his supposed to the North to a current sense on the Administration of the contract of the current his submitting to the Prefect of the Department in which the depot is situated a declaration stating his name, residence and occupation, the quantity he desires to purchase, the use he proposes to make of it, as The Republican party will have none of them.